

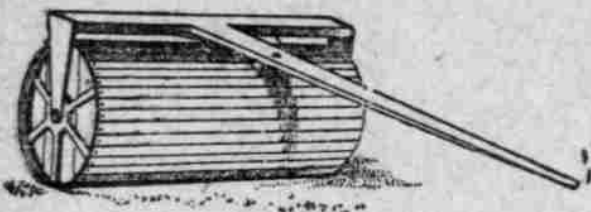
## THE FARMING WORLD.

## HOMEMADE ROLLER.

Every Farmer Should Have One of These Handy Implements.

The roller is inexpensive, and is a tool that every farmer should use. It smooths the land and leaves it in the best shape for the moving machine. It packs the earth firmly about the seed, and conserves moisture to germinate and start the seeds which are not properly covered by the seeder or harrow, that would otherwise be dried and lie on top of the ground until the germ is killed, thereby giving place for a weed to start. It is, also, beneficial to the old meadows which are poached up by cattle feeding on them in late fall and early spring. Another important part the roller plays is to press the small stones into the soft earth so that a man can run his reaper, mowing machine or scythe over the field without the perplexity or thought of breaking a knife or guard at any moment.

The weight of this roller is about 1,000 pounds. It is made from an old



HOMEMADE ROLLER.

mowing machine; the shaft is cut and a piece welded into the center to make it six feet long from outside to outside of the rim, projecting through the hubs of the wheel about four inches to receive the upright frame, with a washer and pin to keep it in place. The pole is from the same machine, also the braces on the pole. The wheels are drilled with 1/2-inch drill, four inches apart; the planks are made of any hard wood which is most convenient, and bolted to the rim with the heads of the bolts outside. There is a center circle made of planks spiked together, and the planks of the rim spiked to it to keep it in place. This roller has been in use 12 years, and is as good today as when first made. Although it is not as easy to turn as a roller made of two or more sections, it being large in diameter, it does not turn hard. The cost of the roller outside of the old machine should not be more than \$5.50 to six dollars; it is cheap and durable when well cared for.—Rural World.

## CHEESE AS FOOD.

No Other Article of Diet is so Perfect a Muscle Builder.

The food value of cheese as compared with other food is too little understood. Were such not the case there would of necessity be a radical change in the amount of cheese consumed on the farm and elsewhere. We use too much pork during the summer, when the system has very little use for it. Fat is a heat-producing element, of which we need but little, except when exposed to severe cold. During the civil war the government fed the army, in a semi-tropical country, with hardtack and pork. Had cheese been substituted for the pork many thousands who fell victims to disease would have returned to their homes to enjoy many happy and useful years.

Protein in food is the material used to rebuild the muscular system, so the laboring man needs a large supply of this element to maintain his strength and energy. We are devoting much time and are annually incurring heavy expenses in feeding experiments with our domestic animals; we never weary of studying and investigating the conditions necessary to the development of the colt, the calf, the lamb and the pig. But how is it with the mothers and the babies? We are very careful to give bossy six weeks' rest and see that she has just the right kind of food and environments to secure the highest tone to the physical and nervous system; but the mother is rarely ever allowed to step out of the treadmill, and as for baby, no one ever seems to have a thought as to what its requirements are to make a fine, vigorous growth. To grow a strong, vigorous body in the human we must see that it is supplied with an abundance of protein, and this can be most conveniently and economically obtained in a larger consumption of pure milk and good cheese.—Farm, Stock and Home.

## DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

The pea vine mixed with corn makes an ideal ensilage.

Feed the heifer calves plenty of bulk to develop their digestive organs.

If you have a thermometer to tell the proper temperature of the cream, you will be saved many a moment of labor in churning.

Maj. Alvord says he feeds more ensilage from August to the middle of September than in any other similar period of the year.

Cow peas steeped in hot water for a couple of hours will increase the milk and butter more than any other feed, a dairyman claims.

Hoar pleads for from 800 to 1,000 cubic feet of air in the stable for each cow which can be given by raising the barn or body of the stable higher.

Rennet in quantities so that the milk will not coagulate before the calf has finished drinking it, is highly recommended for almost any trouble in the calf.

We must make butter that will suit the taste of the foreign consumer, if we expect him to buy it, and the first thing to do is to learn just what he wants.

In Australia, it is said, the farmer, his wife and children do the dairy work, and hence the cost of production is low. For goodness' sake, who does it in this country, as a rule?

As the result of the shipment of butter by our government to England, it is demonstrated that unless better prices can be realized it will not pay creameries to ship butter to that market.—Western Plowman.

## ETHER AS PLANT FOOD.

Results of Experiments Conducted by a Danish Scientist.

United States Consul Kirk, of Copenhagen, has forwarded to the state department the following translation from Dannebrog of a lecture delivered by Mr. Johannsen at the agricultural high school recently on the result obtained by the etherizing method of developing plants earlier than is their nature, by exposing them to the influence of ether fumes. By exposing sleeping plants to the influence of ether and chloroform, the result is obtained that each plant, after the treatment with ether, begins to shoot. They have thus probably been awakened from their previous condition of sleep or inactivity. Lilies grow splendidly when placed in an air-tight compartment and exposed 48 hours to the effect of 500 or 600 cubic centimeters of ether, and then put in a hot house. Just before Christmas the plants had developed splendidly. The etherizing of the plants will cost one to 1 1/2 cents each. The main point is to get the plants to shoot at any time before Christmas, even in September and October.

It can be said that some progress has undoubtedly been made, but no one can tell to what astonishing results this discovery may lead. Tulips, lilies, etc., can be developed much earlier and have a pretty color and great durability, as the ether frees the plant of decomposable matter. To etherize the plants they are placed in an air-tight receptacle and exposed from 24 hours to 96 hours (generally 48 hours), to the influence of the ether. Cylindrical gases are used for small plants, and for large plants an oil-painted box, the interior of which is lined with tin foil, four feet high and long, and 2 1/2 feet broad. On the lid a small hole is made, which is closed with a cork, and the ether is conducted through this hole. As ether is very inflammable, great care must be taken not to bring candles or matches near it. The ether is dissolved at from 15 to 20 degrees centigrade.

## WATERING PLACES.

They Make Country Highways Attractive and Endurable.

Along country highways are many opportunities to tap a running stream or a hillside spring, and so place the water at the command of passing teams. Frequent watering places along hot and dusty roads not only show the humanity of the inhabitants, but if made attractive they show as well a progressive, up-to-date spirit that is quite sure to impress travelers favorably.



ROADSIDE WATERING PLACE.

A little effort will make these roadside watering places very attractive. A design is suggested herewith that can be followed to advantage where water can be brought to the road in a pipe from higher ground. The tank is made of cobble stones, cemented. The roof can be supported by bent iron rods, or by wooden posts, the lower ends in either case being imbedded in the cement and rocks. Get shrubs and vines growing about, and over, such a structure, and the place will look especially inviting, and will be an ornament to the neighborhood in which it stands. Such work marks thrift and "public spiritedness" on the part of the inhabitants.—Orange Judd Farmer.

## How to Kill Wire Worms.

It is much easier to drive wire worms from corn than to destroy them in the soil. If a little salt is sprinkled on the hill it will be washed down by the rains and make the locality unpleasant for the worm. Soaking the seed corn in copperas has also the same effect, though we doubt whether the copperas is strong enough poison to kill the worm. It is sometimes recommended to soak seed corn in water in which paris green has been dissolved. But there is in all heavy soils enough iron to neutralize paris green poison almost as soon as it is applied.—American Cultivator.

## Fighting the Currant Worm.

The currant worm does immense damage to currant bushes every year, and unless kept down will soon put an end to the crop. The remedy for the currant worm is white hellebore, an ounce of the powder being dissolved in two gallons of water, applied with a fine sprinkler. The mixture will also destroy slugs on rose bushes. The substance used is very poisonous and should be kept in some place where no mistake can be made with it by any member of the family.

## About Clean Appearances.

It is not enough that butter be clean, it must appear clean. The butter that you take to your customers with an old rag or a piece of linen tied over it may be clean, but it will not be an easy matter to convince them of it. Better to buy parchment paper, which costs but little, and use that. You will thus be able to keep your trade. People are particularly eager to get butter they know to be clean, and are willing to pay for the cleanliness.

Good ventilation and plenty of light in the cow stable will increase the value of the cow.

## A PREHISTORIC RIVER.

Its Ancient Bed Is Now the Deposit of Rich Gold.

There is another source of Coeur d'Alene placer gold even more potent than the decomposing ledges with which the country is bound together, and that is the old wash. Beginning near Raven, and running down on the sidehill north of Murray and Eagle City, clear across the North Fork, and still on westward for an unknown distance, is the old wash. What the stream that created it, whence its source nor whither it flowed, no man knows. Perhaps primeval man floated his boat upon its waters, and with his stone weapons endeavored to slay the mastodon resting beneath the shade of the tropic verdure that lined its banks. Everything regarding the era or nature of the stream flowing there is mere conjecture, but some things regarding it are well known. One is that it was a stream of no mean proportions. For a quarter of a mile in width the bedrock is covered with the rounded gravel washed smooth by its waters during the ages that it existed, and even after the countless years since its springs dried up at their source, or some convulsion of nature turned it into other channels, have been washing the easily rolled stones down the mountain sides, they are still 125 feet in depth—perhaps more in places. Another thing certain about the old river is that its source was far away beyond the Coeur d'Alene mountains or the Bitter Roots, that hedge them on the east, for in great quantities among the gravel now choking its old bed are huge boulders of a rock that is entirely foreign to this region. Resembling a mixture of sandstone and quartz, if such a mixture can be imagined, it is a rock that is unmistakable, and nowhere within more than 100 miles around is it found in any place except the channels of present or prehistoric streams.

Another thing known regarding the old river, more potent than all else, except, perhaps, to the student, is the fact that it traversed a country interspersed with gold-bearing ledges, parts of which are picked up and brought down with its gravel. Everywhere that the old channel has been cut it has been found rich in gold. Many of the smaller gulches about Murray were rich up to the point where they had been cut through the old channel, and above it their gravel was barren of the yellow metal.

The most economical way to handle this old wash was by hydraulic mining, but water was too scarce for more than the few to do this, and many others have taken the slower way of drifting. With gravel spreading from 50 to 500 yards in width, and varying from five to one hundred and fifty feet in depth, probably one-half of the gold would lie in a strip a rod wide and within five feet of bed rock. So while the hydraulic miners would proceed to move the whole mass, wash it down the hill and sift out every particle of gold, the drift miner has taken his more laborious method and none the less surely secured for himself a competence if he possessed the faculty of saving what came into his hands.—Spokane Spokesman.

## COST OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS.

Electricity Is Cheaper Than Any Other Form of Illumination.

The director of the Electrical company of Cologne has made a comparison of the cost of the different sorts of artificial light, reduced to the same standard of illuminating power. As the cost of materials for illuminating varies in different localities, he has taken the price of coal gas at 91 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; of alcohol, for use in incandescent lamps, at 30 cents a gallon, of coal oil at 15 cents a gallon, and of electricity at 1 1/2 cents per kilowatt. Supposing the "mantles" of the incandescent gas burners to last 400 hours and to cost 50 cents each and other apparatus to have the average life, he finds the most expensive ordinary light to be that from incandescent lamps, which costs ten cents per hour for a given amount of illumination.

Next comes the light from ordinary gas burners, with openings in the form of slits, which costs six cents for the same illumination. Argand burners are, light for light, about 20 per cent more economical than the other sort. Next to these come incandescent lamps burning alcohol, which gives light at half the price of the ordinary gas burner. Ordinary coal oil lamps give light much more cheaply, the cost per unit of illumination being little more than one-fifth that of incandescent electric light, but the modern gas lights with incandescent mantles are still more economical, furnishing for 1 1/2 cents per hour the same amount of illumination as incandescent electric lamps at ten cents. Electric are lamps are about ten per cent more economical still and are the cheapest sources of artificial light at present known to us.—American Architect.

## The Queen's Bracelets.

We are told that since the death of Prince Albert the queen never wears other bracelets than two, each with an enamel setting for portraits. On her right arm is that bearing the likeness of the prince consort, and in that on the left her majesty has for years always worn the portrait of her youngest descendant. Frequent have been the changes in this bracelet since the days when the present German emperor's baby features appeared upon it. His youngest son has quite recently been deposed from his position in the queen's bracelet by the little Greek prince, infant son of Princess Sophie of Germany, now duchess of Sparta.—Chicago Tribune.

## A Woman's Comfort.

"These stripes," sighed the convict, "make a man feel small."

The kind woman, who had come into the darksome place to cheer him, smiled radiantly.

"Only think," she urged, "how much worse they would be if they ran the other way."—Detroit Journal.

## A DRAW GAME.

How Two Scotchmen Saved Their Reputations as Golf.

They were two local golf players, both Scotchmen, and they went out to the links to play a match in the dark. Each Johnnie cut a hole in his pocket, and had a ball all ready to drop down in the leg of his trousers just in front of the other ball. Off they drove, and on they walked, and presently one says to the other:

"I say, Jock, my mon, I'm thinking you're overwalking your ba'."

"Na, na," says the second, "mine was a fine, clean drive, but whaur's yours?"

"Eh, mon, mine was an awful cure."

So they went another 50 yards. Then the first says:

"Jock, mon, I'll tak' my davy we're past yours the noo."

"Then whaur's your ain?"

"Eh, mine was an awful cure."

Another 50 yards brought them to the putting green.

"Eh, Jock, I'm no seeing your ba' on the green."

"Maybe you'd best see if it's in the hole."

"My cert, why there it is! And eh, but it's curious; but there's mine in the hole beside it. Mon, it's awful curious."

"Het's halved, then."

"Het's halved—one each—a good play."

They teed up for the next hole solemnly. Then they stood looking at each other a moment before they drove off.

"Say, Jock, mon, d'ye think it's any use to gang on playing like this?"

"I'm thinking it would just be a halved match."

"Het's my ain very thoct, Jock."

"Well, we noo ca' it a halved match and gang home."

"I'm thinkin' 'twould save a world of bother."

"I'm of the same opinion myself."—N. Y. Sun.

## Queen &amp; Crescent.

During the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition at Nashville, Tenn., a low rate special tariff has been established for the sale of tickets from Cincinnati and other terminal points on the Queen & Crescent Route.

Tickets are on sale daily until further notice to Chattanooga at \$6.75 one way or \$7.20 round trip from Cincinnati, the round trip tickets being good seven days to return; other tickets, with longer return limit, at \$9.00 and at \$12.50 for the round trip.

These rates enable the public to visit Nashville and other Southern points at rates never before offered. Vestibuled trains of the finest class are at the disposal of the passenger, affording a most pleasant trip, and enabling one to visit the very interesting scenery and important battle-grounds in and about Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Chickamauga National Military Park. Tickets to Nashville to visit the Centennial are re-embursed at Chattanooga for \$3.40 round trip. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via Cincinnati and the Q. & C. Route South or write to

W. C. RINEARSON, Gen'l Pass' Agent, Cincinnati, O.

Creation is the organ, and a gracious man finds out its keys, lays his hands thereon and wakes the whole system of the universe to the harmony of praise. Mountains and seas, by patient training taught him to be the bass of the chorus; while the trees of the wood, and all things that have life, take up the air of the melodious song.—Spurgeon.

## An Ammunition Expert.

Ammunition making is a great art and there are few men in the world who are skilled in it. The superintendent of the ammunition department of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., is acknowledged to be the leading authority on ammunition making in the world. His great skill and constant care has placed Winchester ammunition ahead of all other makes. For uniformity, reliability and strong shooting qualities, it is unequalled. The great demand for Winchester ammunition makes it easy to buy even in the most out of the way parts of the world. Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition make a combination that cannot be surpassed. Send for large illustrated catalogue free.

"It is so aggravating to go house-hunting every spring," said the lady in the city. "We generally have to hunt ours up two or three times a summer," said the cousin from the cyclone belt.—Typographical Journal.

## Half Rates to Indianapolis and Return.

Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold August 17 and 18, and on September 12, at one fare for the round trip, on account of Y. P. C. Union. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

## They Usually Ake.

"Was the count embarrassed when he proposed to you?"

"Certainly financially."—N. Y. Journal.

L. L. May & Co., nurserymen and seedsmen of St. Paul, Minn., want traveling salesmen to solicit orders. If readers of this paper will apply to the above firm for terms, positions can be obtained with good salaries.

A man is the moving factor in getting engaged, but the woman keeps things stirred up until the marriage is consummated.—Aitchison Globe.

Mr. Moody's Iowa system, for which he has purchased 500 Sharpsley Dairy Separators, is turning out a great success. Why don't some one in our community try to secure the local agency for these machines?

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common	2 25	3 10
Select butchers	4 10	4 40
CALVES—Fair to good light	5 00	6 50
HOGS—Common	3 50	3 80
Mixed packers	3 00	4 00
Light shippers	4 75	5 10
SHEEP—Choice	3 00	3 50
LAMBS—Spring	4 75	5 15
LOUR—Winter Family	7 00	8 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	0 75	0 75
No. 3 red	0 75	0 75
Corn—No. 2 mixed	0 50	0 50
Oats—No. 2	0 40	0 40
Rye—No. 2	1 10	1 15
HAY—Prime to choice	9 00	9 50
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	10 00	10 50
Lard—Prime steam	10 00	10 50
BUTTER—Choice dairy	16 00	16 50
Prime to choice creamery	8 00	8 25
APPLES—Per bbl	1 25	1 75
POTATOES—New Per bbl	2 15	2 25

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Winter patent	4 30	4 70
No. 2 red	4 00	4 50
CORN—No. 2 mixed	0 40	0 45
RYE	0 40	0 45
BARLEY	0 40	0 45
PORK—New mess	8 00	8 25
LARD—Western	4 00	4 50

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Winter patent	4 00	4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	0 75	0 80
No. 2 Chicago spring	0 75	0 80
CORN—No. 2	0 25	0 28
OATS—No. 2	0 25	0 28
PORK—Mess	8 50	8 75
LARD—Steam	4 00	4 50

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family	4 00	4 25
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	0 75	0 80
Corn—Mixed	0 25	0 28
Oats—No. 2 white	0 25	0 28
LARD—Refrigerated	4 00	4 50
PORK—Mess	8 50	8 75
CATTLE—First quality	3 70	4 00
HOGS—Western	4 00	4 45

INDIANAPOLIS.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2	0 75	0 80
Corn—No. 2 mixed	0 25	0 28
Oats—No. 2	0 25	0 28

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—Winter patent	3 75	4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	0 75	0 80
Corn—Mixed	0 25	0 28
Oats—No. 2	0 25	0 28
PORK—Mess	8 50	9 00
LARD—Steam	4 00	4 50

## WASHING A FINE ART.

Washing pretty summer gowns and belongings is a fine art, very easy to learn. A bright day, plenty of water and a little pure soap are the necessary aids in the work. To do it, fill a tub two-thirds full of warm water, dissolve a cake of Ivory soap (which will not fade the most delicate colors), add it to the water, wash the garments carefully through it; rinse first in clear water, then in bluewater; wring, dip in thin starch; hang on the line in the shade. When dry sprinkle and iron on the wrong side. Gowns thus laundered will look fresh for the entire summer.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

## She Was "Me."

A gentleman who has a telephone in his house has in his employ a faithful but stupid German girl, who one day responded to the ringing of the telephone bell.

"Who is there?" came over the wire.

"It is I," replied Katrina.

"And who is I?"

"Why, I am I."

"But who is I?" came over the wire.

"I am me, my own self," retorted Katrina. "How should I be anyone but me?"

"But who are you?"

"I am my own self."

"What is your name?"

"Katrina Rupper."

"Well, who is Katrina Rupper?"

"She is me, I, my own self."

And when Katrina heard laughter at the other end of the line she said, indignantly: "I will not stay here to be made a joke of," and she walked away from the telephone, grumbling: "How could I be anyone but me? I let 'em know how to make a joke of me!"—Youth's Companion.

## Excursion to Niagara Falls.

On Thursday, August 12th, the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R'y will run an excursion from Columbus, Zanesville and intermediate stations to Niagara Falls via Cleveland and the steamer "City of Buffalo," of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co. The round trip rate to Niagara Falls will be \$6.00 from Columbus and Zanesville, \$5.00 from Mt. Vernon, \$4.00 from Millersburg, \$3.00 from Akron, and proportionately low rates from intermediate stations. Train will leave Columbus 11:30 a. m. and Zanesville 12:00 noon of that day, making fast time. Tickets good returning five days from date of sale. For special information as to trips beyond Niagara Falls and all details see special excursion bills or apply to any agent of this Company, or C. F. DALY, General Passenger Agent.

## Civilizing a Chimpanzee.

"It's wonderful," said the man who is always earnest, "to see how they can develop the intellects of the lower animals. There is no telling how much we may be able to benefit them by systematic education."

"What suggested that idea?"

"A chimpanzee that I saw. He was once in a perfectly wild condition. Now he has by patient training taught him to smoke a pipe, play cards and drink whiskey!"—Answers.

## Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## The Prodgal.

When the prodgal came back from his tour abroad around the then known world, his father called at once arrested the attention of the elder son. "Wouldn't that kill you!" exclaimed the latter, poking the old man in the ribs. It will be observed that this version varies the conventional order; such is the part of the higher criticism.—Puck.

## Next to an Approving Conscience.

A vigorous stomach is the greatest of mundane blessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of quiet nerves, muscular elasticity, a hearty appetite and a regular habit of body. Though not always a natural endowment, it may be acquired through the agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most effective invigorants and blood fortifiers in existence. This fine tonic also fortifies those who use it against malaria, and remedies biliousness, constipation and rheumatism.

## A Genuine "Mark Down."

Mrs. Shopper—Do you believe that any of these mark-downs are real? Mrs. Seizem—Some of them are, I know. My son got one of them.

"What was it?"

"A wife. He married a girl in a combination store. She was 24—marked down from 30."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Alice Douglass, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

He who seems to make little things matters of conscience will soon be conscienceless in regard to greater things.

## Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

No man gets as much mail as he seems to expect.—Aitchison Globe.

## BE BEAUTIFUL!

IF YOUR BLOOD IS BAD YOUR FACE SHOWS IT. It's nature's warning that the condition of the blood needs attention before more serious diseases set in. Beauty is blood deep.

HEED THE RED FLAG OF DANGER.

When you see pimples and liver spots on your face.

Make the COMPLEXION Beautiful, by Purifying the BLOOD.

If the blood is pure, the skin is clear, smooth and soft. If you take our advice, you will find CASCARETS will bring the rosy blush of health to faded faces, take away the liver spots and pimples. Help nature help you!

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c, 25c, 50c.

YOU CAN, IF YOU ONLY TRY. No. 259.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE."

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SOBS, at 211.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

Highly Illustrated Publications, Descriptive of Yellowstone National Park, Black Hills, Summer Tours to the North and Northwest, Tours to Colorado, Pacific Coast and Puget Sound, Farm Lands in Northern Missouri, Nebraska and Wyoming and Homes in Washington and the Puget Sound Region will be mailed free by the undersigned. Send fifteen cents for a large colored wall map of the United States or a pack of superior playing cards. L. W. Wakeley, G. P. A., Burlington Route, St. Louis, Mo.